FOR PRESIDENT, HENRY CLAY, OF KENTUCKY.

The Postage Reform. Correspondence of The New-York Tribune.

RIDGEFIELD, Ct., Dec. 2, 1843. H. GREELEY, Esq : Dear Sir-As you are one of the Committee to prosecute the subject of . Post Office Reform, in accordance with the views set forth in a 'Memorial' re cently adopted in your city, and as that 'Memorial' embraces three distinct subjects for consideration, all of which ought to be examined in the clearest possible light, I have been in duced to propound to you a few questions, with my reasons for them, and on only one of which I shall venture an opinion

at present, viz: 1st. Would a reduction of the rates of Letter Postage be a public benefit? Answer. - I think it would, and also soon increase the revenue of the Post-Office Department, provided low rates be sufficiently extended to connect Boston, Albany.

Troy and Philadelphia with New-York City.

2d. Would not the entire abolition of the Franking Privi lege also abolish one-third of the Post-Offices in the Union?
Because, probably, that proportion of the offices do not net to the several Postmasters \$50 each per anoum (many do not \$20, and some do not \$10,) beside the Franking Privilege; and take this away, who that is competent would be Post

master?

3d. Would not the pre-payment of newspaper postage abolish many of the remaining offices? Would it not make the rich richer, and the poor poorer? Require labor of one, while the reward of that labor would go to another? And would it not so diminish the circulation of newspapers as to break down many of the newspaper establishments in the

Ist. Because the commission on newspaper postage, (at present) in many offices, is equal to or exceeds the commis sion on Lette: Postage; and take this away, but very little 2d. Because, as the great bulk of newspapers are published

in cities, it would take the postage from small offices and give it to the large ones. The Postmesters in country offices have the labor to perform, while those in cities only take the money and bag the papers.

3d. Because it would be for the interest of Postmasters in

the country to have as few papers to deliver as possible. - And are not the publishers indebted to these same Postmas. ters for a large proportion of their subscribers ? And lastly if their influence is not only to be withdrawn from, but a if their influence is not only to be withdrawn from, but ac-tually turned against, the publishers of newspapers, will they not bend if they do not break?

Now if you can answer No to all these questions, (except the first,) and give a good reason for such an answer, then I

will confess that my experience and observation on this sub-ject have led me at least far away. These suggestions are for your own consideration, and not for publication, (at least in connection with my name;) yet they are suggestions that I would like to see examined in the columns of The Tribune.

Begging pardon for this intrusion upon your time, and perhaps patience too. I am, dear sir,

Respectfully, your obedient servant.

Remarks on the foregoing. I. We do not believe the abolition of the Frank

ing Privilege would abolish one-third or one-tenth of the Post Offices in the Union. We believe that, in connexion with a Radical reduction of Postage, the increase of correspondence would be so great that the Revenue of the Department would soon equal the present amount. But this is not all: Wherever there is a population to support a Country store, the merchant will prefer to keep a Post Office and have his letters and papers brought to his own desk rather than go five or ten miles for them, even if he is obliged to keep the Post Office for nothing. If we were selling goods in a Country town or village, we would like well to keep the Post Office, even if for nothing, and have every man in town take a newspaper and receive letters.

As to the Franking Privilege, it will be worth very little if the Rates of Postage are reduced to a fair standard. How, then, could it induce those to keep Post Offices who would otherwise be repelled ?-Beside, we have always found the public always obtains cheapest that service which it pays for, and pays specifically.

II. As to Pre-payment—we are not tenacious of this, though we think well of it. Charge Newspapers half the present rates when paid in advance, and the same as now when not so paid. This would diminish no circulation, but rather increase it. Those who paid for their newspapers in advance would pay Postage and all, and get them cheaper than now; those who are going to pay 'from July to eternity,' would get along much as at present. In the end, newspapers would be pretty generally paid for in advance, postpaid when mailed, and obtained cheaper than now .-But how this is to effect Postmasters' compensation is not clear. Let them be paid for the work they do-say so much for every hundred letters they deliver, and so much for every thousand papers. So also for mailing. This would ensure better returns of the business of each Post Office than have yet been obtained. The rule of paying a proportion of the receipts is not unalterable. We hope and trust this system would put an end to the appointment of Political Postmasters, or idlers living out the profits of the office while others do the work for a small portion of the proceeds. The right man would take the office at a small per centage; but it would be hardly a temptation to any one else.-As to Postmasters'

and all will be well.

desiring as few Newspapers to deliver as possible,

we will take our share of that risk. Give us Post

Office Reform, even if it be at our expense, though

we apprehend nothing of the kind. It is right,

Pins, Home-made. The new Tariff imposed for the first time a decidedly Protective duty on Pins, equal to 50 per cent. There were but two pin-making establishments in the Country when that law was passed, each of which had been carried on for years without making a single dividend-one certainly had made none. Since then, this concern has paid its first dividend of 21 per cent.-the sole return on a nine years' investment-and is now driving a good business, and likely to do well. It is selling Pins fifteen per cent. cheaper than they were sold before this Tariff was adopted, and making a vastly superior article. The average price is 65 cents a pound or pack, containing 2,500 to 5,000 pins. Duty, 8 cents per thousand pins. Several new establishments are now going forward, and we have not a doubt that Pins will be 10 per cent. cheaper yet within two years if the present Tariff is sustained. The wages of the workmen have been increased since the Tariff passed, and a great many more have been set at work. The manufacturers are daily learning how to economize in materials and processes, and can sell cheap because they have a sure, adequate and steady market.

Tariff-Glass Tumblers.

This Country formerly imported most of her Glass Ware, among the rest, the cheap, common Tumbler from Germany, at a cost of 50, 44, 41, and at the lowest 371 cents a dozen. This was thought the lowest possible price-the importers declaring that they brought them merely to fill up their cargoes and were satisfied to make barely freight on them, as they were sure sale. The new Tariff imposed a heavy duty on these Tumblersten cents a pound-and now our own people were encouraged to attempt making them. The result already is that they are now selling these same cle of Copying Ink. Tumblers at twenty-seven and a half cents a dozen-lower than ever before. This is one of See Prof. Bronson's Card for the formathe articles on which, according to the Free Traa hundred per cent. !

Letier from Mr. Clay. Mr. Reigart of Lancaster, Pa., has Brillen letter to Mr. Clay in behalf of several Member-

of the Anti-Masonic party wishing to know it what relation he stood to Masonry. The following is the reply published in the Lancaster Union:

Ashland, 25th Nov., 1843. DEAR SIR :- I have duly received your letter. requesting me at the instance of several respecta ble gentlemen of the Anti-Masonic party in Penn sylvania, to state what are my existing relations

to Free Masonry. I entertain great repugnance to appearing before the public at all, on any subject, and especially upon one which, according to my humble apprehension, is not necessarily connected with the administration of the General Government: but the respectful terms in which you have been pleased to address me, and the conscientious mo. tives by which I presume you to be actuated, en. title you to a frank and full answer to the inquiry contained in your letter; and I now have the pleasure of accordingly transmitting such an an-

I became a Mason in early life from youthful curiosity and a social disposition. But I never had any taste for, or was much skilled in the mysteries of the Order. All the professed objects of the Institution as developed to me (and I knew no other) were charitable and benevolent. I never did contract, and never would have contracted, any obligations whatever incompatible with my duty to my Country, or to Society. I have always regarded the Constitution and Laws of the Land as Supreme, and my obligations and duties to my Country as paramount to all other

earthly obligations and duties. Official evidence of my retirement from the Lodge upwards of nineteen years ago, has been published; and I have not since been a member of any Lodge, nor held any office, place or appointment of any kind in the Institution. Nor do I believe that I could, upon my own knowledge or recollection of its rites and ceremonies, obtain admission, at this time, in any Lodge of any degree whatever. I never in my life voted for or supported any man, for any civil or military or any other appointment under Government, because he was a Mason; nor against any man because he was not a Mason. In 1825 I voted for Mr. Adams, as President of the United States, although, as I have understood, he was not a Mason; and against General Andrew Jackson, notwithstanding he was a distinguished member of that Order; but it is proper to state that I was not at all influenced by that fact. Among my most determined political opponents in Kentucky are Masons, who now or lately held, according to the newspapers, eminent stations in the Lodge.

Such is a faithful account of my relations to Masonry, an institution which has comprised some of the most eminent men of our country, dead and living. I presume that the experience of many men has been, like my own, that as we advance in life, we cease to take any interest in attending such institutions.

In the sentiments of love of country, of obedience to its laws, of acknowledgement of their paramount obligation, and of devotion to our Free Institutions, by which all ought to be, and I understand Anti-Masons are animated, I most heartily and cordially concur.

With great respect, I am your ob't serv't, E. C. REIGART, Esq. H. CL

Missouri .- The Whigs of the Huntsville District met in Convention at Huntsville on the 20th ult. and nominated Gen. ROBERT WILSON, of Randolph, for Presidential Elector, and appointed Major James S. Rollins a Delegate to the National Convention at Baltimore in May next-Gen. John Wilson substitute. It is need less to say that the Delegate was unanimously instructed to vote for HENRY CLAY for President. The Columbus Statesman says:

"It is with the highest satisfaction that we announce the fact that the Convention was a full one-most of the Delegates from all the counties being present together with a very large number of the citizens of Randolph and adjoining counties. Never were we present, even in 1840, at a more enthusiastic assemblage of Whigs. Indeed, it is evident that the indomitable spirit of that campaign is rapidly returning to the heart of the great Whig party. Such a manifestation of outhusiasm of firm and deep resolve -such an outburst of popular zeal for the cause and country—au-gurs well for 1844."

A Convention was also held at Hannibal on the 23d, when Maj. George C. Sibley of St. Charles Co. was appointed Delegate to the Baltimore Convention and Thos. L. Anderson, Esq. of Marion, nominated for Elector of President and Vice President.

The Whigs of Monongalia county, Va., held a rousing meeting on the 27th November, and among other things appointed a Committee to invite Mr. CLAY to visit Morgantown during the Winter or Spring, as he goes or returns from

The Acadia arrived in Boston shortly after the departure of the cars, and hence the Foreign News could not have been received here the enterprise of the Proprietor of The Sun. By running an Express through in the midst of the storm yesterday, he has enabled us to give the news at an earlier date this morning. See First it is wise, it is needed; only let it be thorough

Dr. Patrison, Professor in the N. Y. University, commences a course of lectures on anatomy and Physiology in the University Medical College on Saturday evening. The introductory lecture is free. Dr. Pattison designs to avoid the dry professional details that make them uninteresting save to medical men, and give them a more popular turn so as to interest both sexes. The plan he proposes is excellent, and there can be no subject more fraught with instruction, or of which we are more ignorant than these same bodies of ours. Professional knowledge is for professional men; but general knowledge of the structure of the human frame-the nice relation of each part to the other and to the whole, and the harmonious working of the entire machine is for

IP Mr. J. B. Scoles will deliver the Introductory Lecture before the Mechanics' Institute this evening in the Lecture Room of the City Hall. Subject-" Education of the American Mechanic." The lecturer has chosen an excellent topic, and we doubt not will have a large audience. It is a mistake among our Lyceums to suppose that the abstract subjects which please a Boston audience are calculated for this meridian. Something more direct, and that answers the cui bono? is demanded.

The U. S. revenue cutter Nautilus, arrived at St. Augustine, on the 22d ult., from Key West. Officers Captain Clark, and Lieut. Woodward.

BLACK AND RED INK .- Covert, Mitchell & Co., No. 135 Nassau-street, Clinton Hall, are the agents for the sale of J. W. Ayres's Writing Inks. We have tested the quality of these Inks, and can recommend them with great confidence, not only for the brilliancy of their colors, but likewise for the freeness with which they run from the pen. They have also an excellent arti-

tion of two more Classes immediately, and com- and horses were considerably injured. ders, the Whig Tariff has taxed our People fifty to mencement of a series of Popular Lectures in UNIVERSITY CHAPEL next Tuesday evening.

Cuntous Tax .- The Louisville Journal has an article three columns long headed " The Act of the last Legislature for Confiscating Public Property." The amount of the act referred to is this, and is found in the eighth and ninth sections of the act of last session, entitled, " An Act 10 add to the resources of the Sinking Fund .. "-The first of these sections provides "that, where a person dies, leaving neither father, mother, child, or grandchild, the title to his real estate shall not pass to, nor his personal property le distributed among, his brothers and sisters, until they have paid five per cent. on the full value thereof to the Commonwealth; nor to nephews, nieces, uncles, or aunts, till they have paid seven and a half per cent.; nor to remoter kindred till they have paid ten per cent."

This is adding to the resources of the Sinking Fund with a vengcance. The Commonwealth makes itself co-heir in every man's estate, where there happens to be no father or direct descendant in the family down to grand-children. That is; the Commonwealth of Kentucky very coolly tells every rich old bachelor that she is very nearly related to him, and must have from five to ten per cent, on all his property. Nay a man cannot leave his property to his wife without paying 5 or 10 dollars on a hundred, so that if he is worth \$300,000, the Commonwealth comes in for \$20,000 or \$30,000. If a man wishes to leave any part of his estate to a benevolent institution or for the relief of the poor, the Commonwealth of Kentucky colly pockets 5 or 10 per cent. of it first. To crown this legislative blunder, laughable to all except the sufferer, the State appoints an agent to value this property, of which she is one of the heirs. If we were to use a Kentucky phrase we should call this law a

The Missouri Repudiators talk of Roger Barton as a candidate for the United States Sen-

> Traveling Experience in Ohio. Correspondence of The Tribune.

Tolebo, Nov. 28, 1843. I arrived here last evening from Cleveland via Lower Sandusky-came through by stage, having got tired of wait ing for steamboats. The roads from Cleveland to Lower Sandusky, all the route, were nearly impassable-frequently in hub deep, and had to 'trim ship' most of the time. It could not be possible for the roads to be worse. More than a hundred times we ran the risk of our lives. I got to Milan about daylight on Sunday morning, after passing one of the most uncomfortable nights I ever experienced, and as it so happened, without upsetting. About half a mile after leaving M. over the stage went-six passengers in all Fortunately the windows of the doors were lowered, and I scrambled out first -went broadside flat on-no one hurt ex cept a little stiffness from the concussion. We soon got to rights and went on. There is little or no produce going into the different lake points, in consequence of the roads being so bad, and of course nothing doing. Here trade has stopped, nearly—but three boats in from the Canal for a week past, and no produce is coming over the railroad from Adrian, as the workmen who have not been raid destroyed part of the road last week, so that cars cannot pass. I shall leave to-morrow morning early, on the railroad, for Adrian, and what do you think my equipage is to be? A small jumper,' about four feet square, such as is generally used for carrying earth or such like dirty matters, and to go by a torse locomotion-distance 30 miles. The concern is only used now for carrying the mail, but we would sooner go on that than take a stage, if the weather is clear. From Adrian I shall pass to Hillsdale, 32 miles farther, per railroad; thence by stage by Niles and Logansport to Lafavette. 1 would go by the canal, but at present, it being so very late in the season, there is great danger of freezing, and it would find myself frozen up in the wilderness, some hundred miles

from any decent place. I was 38 hours from Cleveland to Lower Sandusky, 80 miles. At L. S. I took a Macadamized road through the Black Swamp, 32 miles to Perrysburgh; time 44 hours-a nost splendid road. I crossed from Perrysburgh to Mau-

mee City, and took a line boat to this place, 10 miles. Wheat here nominal at 62 a 65 cents; at Lafayette, I undarstand, 50 a 43 cents.

The weather since night before last has been cold, and the roads are frozen hard enough to bear up heavy vehicles.

THE HISTORY OF THE PURITANS OR PROTESTANT NON-CONFORMISTS, from the Reformation in 1517 to the Revolution in 1688. By DANIEL NEAL, M. A. Revixed, corrected and enlarged, with additional Notes, by J. O. CHOULES, M. A. With nine Portraits on

This important work will be heartily and universally welcomed, in its present cheap and accessible form. It possesses the deepest interest and value for all Protestant religious denomina. tions. The original work has been long regarded as one of standard value, and its worth for American readers has been very largely increased by the copious and careful notes of the American Editor. It is to be published by the Messrs. Harper in eight successive numbers, of which the first has appeared, at twenty-five cents each. The actors in the great religious struggle of which it gives the history were among the most remarkain time for the regular Morning Papers but for ble men who have ever lived; and their lives and principles, as drawn in this history, possess a deep and peculiar interest. The work is certainly one of the best, and must, we are sure, prove one of the most popular of its class recently issued

> I John S. Taylor & Co. have just published n quite a neat little volume, THE LITTLE PIN HEADERS by Charlotte Elizabeth. They have also recently published The Flower Garden, Flo. ral Biography, and other works by the same author, all in uniform style.

Mr. Hewett has just issued Nos. 18 and 19 of the Illustrated Edition of the Book of Com-MON PRAYER. It sustains the character in has acquired by the former numbers.

By the Catalogue of the Officers and Students of the University of the State of Missouri. we see that the whole number of students for the present collegiate year is 78.

IF Mr. Meneely, of West Troy, has just placed a bell, cast in his foundry, in Centre Market, of this City, to be used as a fire bell. It is said to have a very fine tone. Its weight is nearly 3000 pounds. Mr. Meneely, it will be remembered, took the premium on bells at the Fair of the Institute this Fall.

LATE FROM MEXICO .- Our advices from the city of Mexico, by the ship New York from Vera Cruz, are o the 11th inst. inclusive. Beside the announcement of the re election of Gen. SANTA ANA, as President of the Repubic, the intelligence is not of any particular interest. Santa Ana, since his arrival at his plantation, paid a visit to Vera Cruz, where he was received with demonstra-

tions of affection and rejoicing.

The Diario of the 9th just, publishes a decree dated the 5th Oct., accepting the plan for the colonization of Tamanlipa-, made by a Belgian subject of the name of Alexander de Grot, in which he undertakes to introduce into the department in the course of ten years at least ten thousand Belgiau, German or Swiss families, on condition of receiving all the wild or vacant lands, to within the distance of twenty eagnes of the frontiers.

Our private letters mention that "Santa Ana is playing the very mischief with the importing merchants in Vera Ciuz; exacting every cent of the duties on their imports, although some of them are creditors to the Custom House to the amount of \$150,000." The difficulty with the British Minister remained in statu

quo. The fleet reported to have been in the Gulf had not arrived when the New York sailed. [N. O. Com. Bul. 27. The Baltimore Patriot gives an account of two accidents that happened to express-tiders carrying the

BY THIS MURNING'S MAIL.

No Southean Mails .- No mails were fectived last night south of Philadelphia, and hence we are deficient in news from Washington. What makes the matter worse is we have not received any Washington paper since night before last. We cannot account for this double disappoint ment. The storm has doubtless detained the evening train of cars.

Things to Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 7-P. M. As I anticipated, a riot took place at the Universalist Church, Callowhill-street, last evening, during the meeting of the Anti-Slavery Society, which, for a time, threatened to be of serious consequence. The speakers were hissed, stones thrown into the Church, and the audience driven

P. S. 41 o'clock, P. M .- The Sheriff's posse are now assembling at "Our House," in anticipation of serious trou ble to-night, threats having been made that the Church would be destroyed. VIOLENT STORM .- Snow and sleet have fallen alternately

all day, and the ground is now covered to a considerable depth. The sleigh bells are jingling through our streets, and the business portion of our community are reposing to actively at their dwellings instead of the countinghouse. The two lines from New York, 7 and 9 o'clock, arrived in due PAINFUL SUICIDE - John Frederick Gebler, a vonny mar

reporter, committed suicide yesterday morning, by swallo laudanum. Previous to his death he wrote two letters one addressed to his sister and the other to the Coroner as igning the cause of self-destruction, which are properly Gebler was generally esteemed by the printers, being on imself, and the writer on Tuesday morning conversed with

ried man of considerable talent as a writer and newspaper

him without discovering any thing of mental alienation in his appearance. The Coroner held an inquest over his ody, and a verdict was rendered in accordance with the A HARD CASE - Wm. Johnson, one of the seamen of the S. ship Missouri, destroyed by fire in the Mediterranean,

was committed to prison this morning for stealing to the amount of about \$14, from the cabin of schr Holder Borden, Providence. He stated before the Mayor, that necessity was the cause of the larceny, being reduced to actual suffer ing, in consequence of having received no remuneration from Sovernment for his time and loss of property. Count of Sessions -- James Brister, a voung colored man, convicted a short time since of the murder of another

colored man named Connelly, by stabbing, has been sentenced to six years' imprisonment.

Thomas Fitzpatrick, convicted of manslaughter in caus ing the death of a little girl by running over it with horses and carriage, was sentenced to pay a fine of \$50 and be imprisoned three mouths.

George Mercer, Henry Lewis and John McKinley, three rowdy firemen, were sentenced to ten days' imprisonment STOCKS -The transactions in our Stock Market to-day were again limited, but prices more firm. Pennsylvania Bank went up to 227, an advance of 14 over previous sales.

Reading Railroad Bank improved \(\frac{1}{2}, \) and Reading shares \(\frac{1}{2}, \) over 600 changing hands. Manufacturers' and Mechanics' Bank rose \(\frac{1}{2}, \) Camden and Amboy Railroad sold at 102, being \(\frac{1}{2}, \) over par value! State Sixes, 1846, declined 1; Schuylkill Navigation 1; Girard Bank 1.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

THURSDAY, December 7. U. S. CIRCUIT COURT-Before Judge BETTS. Frederick E. Sickles and Truman Cook vs. John F. Rodman .- Action for infringement of a patent right for an improved 'cut off' for steam engines, already referred to .-Verdict for plaintiffs \$275.

Trial of Carl Genson and Evan Parry, on charges of atempting to create a revolt and confining the master, on board the bark Ovando, on Sunday night, 5th November, at Sydney, C. B. It appeared from the testimony of the captain, second mate and cook, that a knocking was made at the cab in door by the prisoners, those below, at its commencement, being atleep. The captain armed himself with a pistol and went on deck. He avers that on opening the door, Johnson seized him, and that both the men took hold of him and drew his shirt over his head, thus confining his arms, and also struck him over the hand. The second mate came to his relief, who struck Parry with a belaying pin. Gensen then ran into the forecastle, and was afterwards put in irons, and Parry went on the wharf, took up a stick of wood, and declared that he would kill any one that came on shore. Parry, in defence, said that the captain took his chest aft, containing his tobacco, and that he went to get some, when he was beaten, elected. several wounds made on his head and shoulder. The jury found them guilty of confining the master, i. e. taking hold of him, by which he was rendered incapable of defending himself. The prisoners were then remanded.

Superior Court-Before Judge Vanderpoel. Ingersoll vs. Hart, sheriff .- The plaintiff conditionally sold to a woman calling herself Mann, residing in Elm.street, a quantity of furniture, which was seized on execution arising from confession of judgment of her husband, with whom she did not live. The Court held that property conditionally sold could not be taken for a debt against the husband. Verdict

for plaintiff, valuing the property at \$600. A. B. McAlpine vs. Lewis Beach .- The plaintiff, in 1837, ageeed, with other creditors, to compromise the claims held by them against defendant, and gave up to him a note for \$1,400 on his paying 68 cents on a dollar. The plaintiff claims that in order to make him do so, defendant promised to pay the balance, "should be ever become able to do so." He brings, action to recover said balance. The defence is. that the note was fully settled, and the promise (if any was made) is void. The Court charged that if the jury consider the promise to have been made, and the defendant now in circumstances to pay, they would find for the amount. Ver-

dict for plaintiff, with interest, \$659 57. G. Griffen for plaintiff, Authon for defendant. COURT OF SESSIONS Before the RECORDER.

Aldermen Rawson and Waterman.
Jonas B. Phillips, Esq. District Attorney ad interim. TRIAL FOR GRAND LARCENY .- Eliza Stewart and Alexdriana Peters were tried for stealing \$133.72 from Thomas Dolan, of 90 Mulberry-street-both guilty, and sent to the State Prison; the former, a white girl, for 2] years; the lat ter, colored, for 2 years.

ILLEGAL VOTING .- James F. Drake was tried for a mis demeanor, charged with having voted twice in the 6th ward of the City at the election on the 7th November last, viz: that he voted in the 3d district of the 6th ward, and then also voting in the 1st district of the same ward. Mr. Baum, one of the Inspectors, deposed to the prisoner's voting in the 1st district of the ward. It was also proven by Mr. Logue, one of the Inspectors of the 3d district of the 6th ward, that the prisoner voted the same day at that district. For the defeace it was proved that the accused was very drunk, and after voting in the 3d district, he returned to the first district in half an hour and saying that he had voted by mistake in that district that he belonged to another district-and demanded his vote back-but was refused of course-and arrested. He was defended by Mr. Shaler, but the jury found him guilty, and the Court sentenced him to the Peniteutiary for three

POLICE OFFICE SUSPECTED OF COUNTERPEIT. ING .- A female named Judah McCane was arrested last eve ning by officer Fream, on suspicion of being concerned with Michael McGrath and Mary Stone in putting in circulation the \$5 counterfeit East Haddam bills. In the premises occupied by the accused and McGrath, was found a \$2 counterfeit bill of the Agricultural Bank of Herkimer, concealed in a horse-collar. She was committed.

DREADFULEFFECTS OF THROTLING -On Tuesday night while Mr. Thomas Gilchrist, late a City Marshill, was in the Bowery Amphitheatre, he was fiercely attacked by two Thomas Brady and John Ridabout, who seized him by the throat and throttled him almost to death. He was conveyed to the House of Mr. Champeon in Roossvelt street, where he still lies, unable to swallow or to speak, and his death is greatly to be apprehended. Brady and Ridabout were arrested and committed, but the former has since been

IMPORTANT BRITISH NAVAL MOVEMENT .- The Halifax Post of the 28th November, states that Vice Admi Sir Charles Adams departed from the port with a fleet on the 26th, for Central America, and remarks that the busi old difficulties are alluded to, as well as the more recent contempt shown to the British flag at a party where the British Minister was present, and what is probably more grievous than all the rest, the restriction tariff of Santa Anna, injurious to British trade. Sir Charles thinks to do something by way of remedy

OYSTERS AND REFRESHMENTS .- It will be seen by an has opened an Oyster House, &c. at 661 Broadway, under the University Medical College. The rooms are well calquires such an establishment, Tyson is just the man to

IT- CURE FOR TOOTHACHE .- David Sands & Co. at their drug store No. 77 East Broadway, have an article which they call the Clove Anodyne, which is said to be one of the most efficacious remedies for the toothache which have ever been discovered. We take this occasion to notice the store of Messrs. Sands & Co. as above. It is elegantly fitted up and as a retail drug establishment is surpassed by few if

The line from this City to Albany, by steamboat Eureka, Housatonic and Western Railroads, commenced their regular trips on Monday last. Fare through \$5. ROUSSELL'S SHAVING CREAM. - This unrivaled article

may now be obtained at Saunders's store, No. 163 Broadvay. Those gentlemen who examined it at the Fair of the

EVENING EDITION.

FRIDAY, 31 O'CLOCK, P. M.

FROM WASHINGTON.

IF The Southern Mail due last evening at 11 'clock has just arrived. The snow storm is the cause of the delay. Without farther comment at present upon the delay we give our correspondence from Washington : Correspondence of The Tribune.

Washington, Wednesday, Dec. 6, 1843.

In the House of Representatives, to-day, the subject of the entering upon the Journal the Protest of Mr. Barnard and others against the admission of the members elected by general ticket, came up as unfinished business, again occupying the attention of the House during the day, as by the accumulation of points of order, it threatens, accompanied with much perplexity and confusion, to occupy it many more days. The nucleus of the matter was the resolution of Mr. Barnard yesterday to amend the journal of Monday by inserting thereon the protest (the question upon which is still pending). The reolution, together with the protest itself-which was embodied in it-appeared on the journal this norning, the acceptance of which by the House hose countenancing the general ticket system vere of course unwilling to allow without first striking it therefrom. Accordingly Mr. DROMGOOLE moved (leaving the question of the ournal of the day previous, still unsettled) to mend the journal of vesterday in this manner. This motion-soon withdrawn by Mr. D. to avoid he inevitable confusion consequent thereon, but renewed by Mr. Chappell of Ga .- gave rise to a narled and protracted debate touching slightly he merits or constitutionality of the district sysem, but confined principally to precedents and echnicalities with reference to the correct mode

Among the speakers, Messrs. Chappell of Ga. AVE JOHNSON, BOWLIN of Mo., BELSAR of Ala., HALE of N. H., HUGHES Of Mo., STILES OF Ga., Wise and others opposed the entering of the protest, viewing it as a pre-judgement by a portion of the House, of a grave question pereafter to become a matter of Judicial decision before them-as an unfair. proceeding, converting the Journal into a medium of publication to the country, (and seemingly, at least, with the sanction of the House,) of a one sided judgement, while the counter consider. ations were not stated: those, themselves elected by General Ticket, professing scrupulous reverence and veneration for the Constitution and laws, avowing their readiness for a full examina-

f making up the journal of the House.

to, vaunting that the district law had met with a signal repudiation by the people, &c. &c. Mr. Bowlin gave an implied threat of resort to xpunging! in case their other attempts to clear he journal proved unsuccessful.

tion of the subject, challenging the House there-

On the other hand, Messrs. BERNARD, HUNT of N. Y., BEARDSLEY, HOLMES and others insisted upon the record of the paper, as constituting a art of their actual proceedings-some of them ustifying its original presentation, &c.

Without arriving at any conclusion, the subect was postponed till to morrow, and the House proceeded to the election of Clerk viva voce .-Mr. Davis of Ia. nominated CALES J. McNulry Ohio, (a Van Buren man,) and Mr. Vance nominated MATTHEW ST. CLAIR CLARKE, (the former incumbent.) Of 190 votes cast, Mr. Mc. Nulty having received 124, was declared duly Mr. C. J. INGESROLL, in accordance with pre-

vious notice, asked and obtained leave to introduce a bill to refund Gen. Jackson's fine. Twice read and referred to the Committee of the Whole Mr. McKay offered a resolution to proceed to

the election of Printer, with the same compensation as was paid by the 26th Congress. An amendment of Mr. GILMER to add a proviso to terminate his term of service whenever Congress shall by law separate the patronage of Gov.

ernment from the political press, was adopted. And the House adjourned. The SENATE, having but little business before hem, and waiting the organization and action of the House, were in session but about half an hour. and transacted no business of particular import-

Notices were given of the introduction of bills ov Mr. WALKER, to reduce and graduate the rices of the Public Lands, and by Mr. HENDERson, to survey lands in Mississippi.

A joint committee on the part of the Senate was appointed to superintend the selection and

purchase of books and the expenditures for the The Senate adjurned. Mr. Borrs has been for some days in the city;

Mr. Goggin arrived to-day-both gentlemen to contest seats: Mr. B. that occupied by Mr. Jones, (Speaker;) Mr. G. that of Mr. GILMER.

Foreign Items.

IF Several manufacturers of Leeds are about eaving for Constantinople, where they will superintend arge establishments, under liberal salaries from the Sutlan-Since the opening of the Thames Tunnel upards of 1,640,00 persons have passed through it.

Sir Hugh Evelyn has been discharged by the Insolvent Debtor's Court, after an imprisonment of 18 years Mr. Sands, an American Merchant of great eminence, has been elected Mayor of Liverpool for the en-

Dr. A. Petit, who was sent on a scientific mison to Aby-sinia, by the Museum of Natural History of Paris,

lost his lite in crossing one of the branches of the blue Nile. He was seized by a Crocodile and devoured. The Empress of Russia has determined to come o Germany in the Spring, and to spend eight or ten weeks

at Sans Souci, in the circle of her family. Prince Albert of Prussia is dangerously ill. The Duchess of Orleans is attended the Lu-

theran Church in Paris, on Sunday last, for the first time since the death of the Duke. She appeared greatly affected. The Bombay Times mentions the liberation of 000 Christian Slaves from galling bondage, at the interession of Captain Harris, late Ambassador to Abyssinia; whilst hundreds of doomed Pagan prisoners, taken in the bloody forays witnessed by the British embassy were set at

and off the coast of Algoa Bay, Cape of Good Hope, by which four valuable ships, valued between £30,000 and £40,000, were lost, as also several lives. The first vessel was the Elizabeth Rowall, the next the Sea Gull, foundered and all on board, 45 in number, perished. By this catastrophe we are informed, ten widows and twenty-five children are left destitute. Another vessel, the Laura, was also lost, with all hands, in Algoa Bay.

The Boston Conservatory caught fire on Vednesday, and though the flames were extinguished the dense smoke which filled the room for two hours destroyed culated for the business, and if that section of the City re- the whole stock of beautiful and rare plants. The Boston

The splendid collection of Camelias, the best and choicest in the country, in high health, in full bloom and bud, numbering some thousand plants, not one of which can be restored, present an aspect this morning that is really painful The proud Peacocks, the beautiful Pheasants, presented to

he establishment by the Hon Mr. Webster, on his return from England, and the rare and splendid African Cranes, all lie dead, having been suffocated by the dense smoke. The loss of property was very targe, which we understand

IMPORTANT DECISION .- During the recent term f the Madison Circuit Court, now in session, his honor Judge Shields, decided upon an exception taken to a commissioner's report by the complainant, that the two-thirds or valuation law of our State does not apply to the foreclosure of a mortgage in chancery; thus following the decision of the Supreme Court of the United States in the case of Kinzie

The case decided by our Circuit Court compelled the comlence; but those who have not tried it are informed that it is missioner to make a deed to the complaidant, who had made sound to Guerlain's Ambrosial Cream in all respects and in A man named John Freeman, of Chambers Co., Ga., shot Capt. Arnold, of same county, on the 26th ult.

a bill for the mortgaged premises, at a sum much less than, that which the property, at two-thirds its value, came—and that the redemption laws of the State were imperative in the foreclosures or a mortgage in chancery. [Alton (ii.) Tel.]

a bill for the mortgaged premises, at a sum much less than, that which the property, at two-thirds its value, came—and that the redemption laws of the State were imperative in the foreclosures or a mortgage in chancery. [Alton (ii.) Tel.]

Sales this day at the Stock Exchange, \$500 N Y 6s, '54.... 109 25 shrs City Bk, N O.. 71 5,000 Uhio 6s, '60.. 560 103 25 do do 74 7,000 do do 103 28 do Illinois Bk... 15 17,000 do do....103; 25 do Illinois Bk. 15 3,000 do do...nw 163; 125 do Vicksburg 41 10,000 do do....50 163; 25 do do....4 13,000 do do....103; 275 do Harlem 49; 10,000 do do ... bnw 1C3½ 100 do do ... b20 491 10,000 Kentucky ... 106 15 do Utica R ... s10 122 5,000 Pennsylv'a ... 6S½ 25 do Cantoa Co ... 28 1,000 Uticas R ... 10 122 1000 do do do ... 530 69 100 do L Island ... 70 5,000 Ind's string 500 431 25 do Paterson 741 5,000 do do 530 431 100 do do 604 72 2,000 do do...buw 445 100 do do...b20 33 4 0 shis N Ain Tr... 10 100 do do...s10 33 75 do Mechanics Bk. 1061 250 do do...s20 33 25 do Phenix Bank...941 50 do do...b20 33 18 do Dry Dock....44 50 do do...b20 33 20 do Seventh Ward...90 100 do N Jersey R...96

MONEY MARRET.

Markets-Carefully reported for The Tribune.

There is no change in Flour to-day, with a fair business loing. The range is 4 62} a 4 69; out of store 4 69 a 4 75 is the quotation. The market is quite steady. Ashes are as before, 4 625 for Pots, 5 061 for Pearls, and moderately active.

Sales Rye Flour at \$3; Buckwheat 3 75 a \$4. A lot of 150 barrels Pickled Fish brought 2 50 for Scale 54 for Cod and 3 50 for Herring. About 600 boxes inferior Scale Herring sold at 374 cents. Sales 1600 hushels Northern Corn at 46 cents.

100 bales dew rotted Hemp brought \$110, 6 mos. The letters not having arrived, Cotton is very quiet. Farther sales Tallow at 63 a 71 cents.

MARINE JOURNAL.

PORT OF NEW-YORK, DECEMBER 8, 1843.

Ship Argo, Anthony, Havre, Wm Whitlock, Jr. Barque Isabella, M'Kee, St Croix, Alsop & Chauncen, Brigs G B Lamar, Sannerman, Savannah, Dunham & Dimon; Croton, Souiltard, E D Hurlbut & Co.

Arrived. Brig Albert, Woodbury, from the City of St Domingo, Nev 6, mahogany, to Medad Platt. Left schr Topic, Smith, for New York, in 6 days; schr Gilbert Harfield, Powell, for Aux Cayes, next day.

Brig Ava, Chase, 30 days from Bonair, 1200 bbls salt, to J Foulke & Son. Left brig Tophiff, for New Orleans, next day. Nov 4, 50 miles SE of Sandy Hook, carried away

Schr North State, Roberts, 9 days from Newbern, naval Schr Echo, Snow, 4 days from Richmond, coal, to Wm Spence.

Wind West. Salled.

Commercial and Money Matters. MF- For sales at the Stock Exchange, see First Page.

The transactions at the Board were again very large, and vithout material change in rates. Government Sixes went up 1; Kentucky 1. Norwich and Worcester fell off 1. 'armers' Trust went up 1; Auburn and Rochester 1. Bills are inactive to-day. Sterling leading Bills are 81 a

3}; Southern 73; France 5.35 a 5.323. Bicknell's Reporter of this week says: " Money continues abundant in Philadelphia. First-rate paper is readily negotiated at 4 per cent per annum. The banks discount at this

The Hartford Fire Insurance Company have just declare

per cent. declared within the last year. The receipts for the week ending Dec 2 on the Western

Total.....\$13,008 The great chain of railread between Boston and Buffalois 522 miles in length. The details of cost are as follows: Boston and Worcester, 441 miles, cost \$2,900,000; Western 1551, \$8,000,000; Mohawk, 16 miles, \$1,500,000; Urica and Schenectady, 78 miles, \$2,000,000; Syracuse, 53 miles, \$1,000,000; Auburn and Syracuse, 26 miles, \$700,000; Auburn and Rochester, 78 miles, \$1,750,000; Batavia, 32 miles, \$400,000; Buffalo and Attice, 39 miles, \$600, 100. Total

cost, \$18,850,000. Average in Massachusetts, with heavy T rail, \$54,500. Average in New-York, with plate rail, The following sales of stocks were made at Boston: 25 shares Western Railroad 47% per share; 11 Boston and Worcester Rulroad 17? adv: 10 Concord Railroad \$60 for 50; 22

893; 10 Hope Insurance Co. 961; \$1600 U. S. 5 pr ct Stock payable 1853, 4 pr ct adv.

John Titus, Esq. Cashier of the Trenton Bank, died sud denly at that place on Tuesday.

dent of the Bank of Gettysburg. The Richmond Compiler says: "Thirty-eight shares of

We learn from the New Orleans papers that Col. John Winthrop, having been on a mission to London, on behalf of the Citizen's Bank of Louisiana, returned on Saturday .-Col. W. has succeeded in obtaining from Hope & Co. of London, all the State Bonds and Post Notes of the Bank, which had been deposited with them, and which were not negociated, amounting altogether to about \$3,400,000. The greater part of this amount was canceled, and the balance brought home by Colonel W. Hope & Co. wished to retain the whole as collateral security for dividends and interest due by the Citizens' Bank, but were induced to surrender them to Col. W. on his threatening to publish in all the capitals of Europe that they refused to give up to the right

Markets-Carefully reported for The Tribune. THURSDAY, Dec. 7

061, with sales about 50 barrels. COTTON.-The sales exceeded our report yesterday, considerable operations having been made in the afternoon The transactions add up about 4000 bales, a large portion on speculation. One lot of 1200 bales already shipped, was sold out. To day the sales are very limited, operators being disposed to await the foreign news, which did not arrive

FLOUR AND MEAL .- The market is firm at our igures, 4 62} a 4 69, but we hear of very little doing. Out f store small sales are making at 4 75 for Genesee. All affoat, we understand, is sold, but four or five barges are on the River, coming down. Scratched is worth 4 311 a 4 371; fine middling 4 124; middling 3 50 a 3 624; Ship Smffs, a wide range, 1 75 a 3 25. In Southern there is not much of importance doing. Georgetown is held at 4 624 a 475; Richmond City 5 62. Sales 500 barrels Richmond Country, from the wharf, for export, at 4 621 for fine, and 4 371 for bad. Rye Flom is steady, at 3 121, with large supply. Backwheat comes in slowly, and is all taken at 3 75 a \$4; Halves 2 25; Bags 2 a 2 124. Meal is in moderate inquiry at 2 62] a 2 75 for Jersey, 2 75 for Brandywine; hhds \$12 a 12 25. Ship Stuffs are scarce at 13 a 14 cents. Shorts nominal at 10 a 11 cents-no supply. A sale of 30 to 40 tons

GRAIN .- In Wheat we hear of nothing do ug. There s a fur demand, but no supply. Corn is not so firm, and

WHISKY -Barrels are not plenty, and Prison would bring 241 cents. Drudge 23 cents, and steady. N. Eng-

ore top and top gallant mast in a squall

Ships Independence, (packet) Nye, Liverpool; Mary, Philips, Mobile; Victoria, Spring, Hull, Eng; Minerva. Brigs G B Lamar, Savannah; Caroline E Piatt, Rice, Apa-

THURSDAY P. M.

rate, except for small amounts, when the rate is higher .-The aggregate of deposits on hand is unusually large-Country paper without change. United States Bank notes and Girard Bank notes are better; the former sell at 201 per cent. discount, the latter at 81 per cent.

a dividend of 15 per cent for the last six months, making 40

Eigle Bank 1 adv; 5 Lancaster Bank 801; 10 Granite Bank

Robert Smith, Esq. was on Monday last re-elected Presi-

Farmers' Bank Stock sold at the Exchange Hotel by J. H. Lynch at 89 dollars per share."

owners securities which had been deposited with them, not as a pledge, but merely for negociation.

ASHES .- The market is rather firmer to-day for Pots, and the sales are 150 barrels, at 4 621. Pearls are quiet at

until after business hours.

Buckwheat Feed was made at 62} cents per 100 lbs.

we notice sales 2000 hushels old Northern at 55 cents, measure; 1600 do old Southern at 53 cents, weight, delivered, and 1100 do new at 50 cents, weight. New Northern is worth about 44 a 46 cents. Rye is dall, the distillers being lostly out of the market at present rates. A sale of 1000 ushels was made at 63 cents, delivered. Nothing doing in Bulley. Oa's are 31 a 33 cents, with fair demand

land Rum 2d a 27 cents, cash, 29 a 29 cents, 4 mos-FRUIT -Several cargoes have recently been received, and we notice sales 400 boxes Sicily Lemons at 1 87} per box, cash; 175 bags Filberts at 6 cents; 260 do Mad Nuts at 5] cents; 200 boxes shelled Almonds at 17 centsall 4 mos; and 10 boxes Cirron, previous to arrival, at 17c,